

had again become intensely red. This would seem to indicate a connection between the variations of brightness and colour. However, it should be noted that both on April 21 and 22, when the star was faint, the red colour was not at all deep or marked.

*Hove*: 1900 May 8.

### *Light Curve of Nova Persei, 1901.* By Laurence Child.

(Communicated by Rev. Edmund Ledger.)

The curve (plate 13) is the mean of 527 observations. I have obtained the data from observations made by Miss Orr and myself, together with those published in the *Ast. Nach.* and the *Bulletin de la Soc. de France*. The only day without observations is April 24, so that the magnitude of the maximum on that day is only surmised.

The dates of maxima and minima are as follows :—

Minima.		Maxima.	
March	19	March	20
	22 Very red		23
	25 Red		27 Orange
	28 Red	April	1 Orange
April	2 Red		4
	7 Red		9
	11 Red		14
	15 Red		19 Orange
	21 Red		24
	25 Very red		27

*Vernham, Merton Hall Road, Wimbledon.*

### *Further Observations of Nova Persei.* By M. C. Sharp.

The following list of estimated magnitudes is rather short, cloudy weather and pressure of other occupations having somewhat curtailed opportunities :

April 12	...	...	4.7	April 20 (10 <sup>h</sup> 40 <sup>m</sup> )	5.6
,, 13	...	...	4.4	,, 21 ...	5.7
,, 14	...	...	5.3	,, 22 (8 <sup>h</sup> 48 <sup>m</sup> ) ...	5.5
,, 15	...	...	5.6	,, , (10 <sup>h</sup> 15 <sup>m</sup> )	5.2
,, 18	...	...	4.1	,, 25 ...	6.0
,, 19	...	...	5.4	May 3 ...	5.8
,, 20 (9 <sup>h</sup> 45 <sup>m</sup> )	...	...	5.8	,, 4 ...	6.6(?)

At the time of the second observation on April 20 the sky was rather clearer than at the earlier hour. On April 22 at 8.48 there was still some twilight, and this probably accounts partly for the apparent rise in magnitude. On May 4 the moonlight and haze obliterated the fainter stars in the binocular. D.M. 46° 760, which was used as a comparison star, is rated at 6.5 in the Durchmusterung, but certainly appeared brighter as judged by other stars near which were visible.

1901 May 9.

*The Green Flash at Sunset.* By J. Franklin-Adams.

A series of notes as to the green flash at sunset suggests that time spent upon careful observation of this phenomenon would be amply repaid; not much more seems to be known about it than the fact that at a particular moment—when the Sun's image is disappearing below the sea horizon—a flash of brilliant green is in a clear sky visible to the naked eye during a fraction of a second.

With a little optical help—that, for instance, of a Zeiss prismatic field glass—it will be found that the green display continues for nearly three seconds.

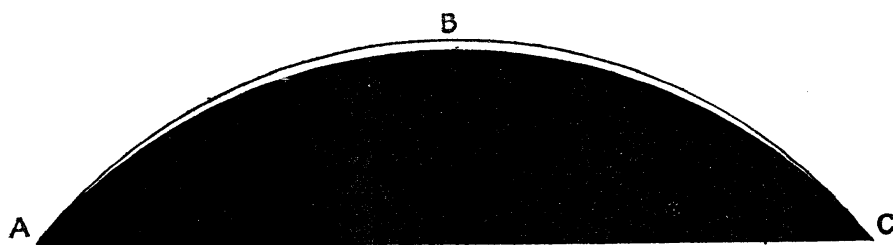


Fig. 1.

The object of this communication is to give some details of an observation made here on April 19 of this year. The Sun set in a manner exceptionally favourable for observing the green flash: sky quite clear, and without any trace of haze or mist even near the horizon.

The green flash first appeared in the shape of a single brilliant emerald bead, then another, and a third, and in about a second a full display of Baily's beads had developed in much the same way as in a solar eclipse, but to a much smaller extent and for a much shorter time. The first bead I noticed was towards the S. point of the horizon, the others close towards the N., until my eye reached the fourth, when I found a string of about seven beads. My idea is that they would form at either end of the segment D E F, fig. 2, and join on the middle of the row, but my